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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1909.

CHASE S. OSBORN A CANDIDATE.

The News takes great pleasure today in announcing the candidacy of Hon. Chase S. Osborn of Sault Ste. Marie, for the republican nomination for governor. The News is confident that this announcement will meet with instant favor among Mr. Osborn's friends and admirers in the upper country, and that there will be a concerted effort, marked with enthusiasm, to support his candidacy at the primary election next fall. Mr. Osborn is popular with the masses and throughout the length and breadth of the state we believe his entry into the gubernatorial race will create the best of feeling among both factions of the republican party. "Osborn, Harmony and a New Deal" will be the slogan of the New man's adherents, and no one can honestly deny that all three are not needed in Michigan. Michigan needs Osborn because he is, with all due respect to other candidates, best fitted to assume charge of its affairs of state. His nomination would do more to bring about harmony in the republican ranks, cement the friendship of the two peninsulas and give every citizen a square deal, with no favorites, than the nomination of any other man. The masses would, in truth, mean a New Deal, a deal which would be welcome to everybody in Michigan, republican or democrat, residing in the lower part of the state or above the straits. Mr. Osborn's magnificent, magnetic personality, his wide and expert knowledge of public affairs, his ripe and thorough experience, his self-possessed ability, his sound judgment and his unswerving adherence to the policy would make him an ideal executive—the people's governor. Mr. Osborn has not entered this race without full consideration. He has held out from setting into the field until satisfied that the people wanted him. This like most candidacies seeking such high office he has waited until called, and so instant has this call been, from every quarter of the state, that he could no longer remain silent. Personal ambition does not rule Mr. Osborn. It is his sense of duty as a citizen that alone prompted him to announce his candidacy. Letters have poured in to him from everywhere in Michigan urging him to make the run and newspaper comment favorable him as a candidate has made the fact evident he will have strong support. Mr. Osborn is the upper peninsula's favorite son and that he will sweep the peninsula with a majority of 25,000 is a foregone conclusion, for it is generally realized in this north country that this is the first time in the history of the state that the opportunity is offered to place an upper peninsula man in the gubernatorial chair. But the fact that Mr. Osborn is an upper peninsula man does not mean that, as governor, he would not be representative of the entire state. He would recognize no north and no south, but would act fairly with each section, uniting the two peninsulas as they have never been united before, and conserve the best interests of all the people. The News believes Mr. Osborn will develop tremendous

strength as the campaign goes on and that the energetic, aggressive campaign he will conduct will give him the nomination.

SENATORS BY DIRECT VOTE.

"Congress shall, on application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the states, call a convention for proposing amendments to the constitution." This provision of the federal charter is to be invoked at the coming session, according to reports said in emissaries from Oklahoma, in order to secure the submission to the states by congress of an amendment providing for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people. "Summer," staff Washington correspondent of the Chicago Record-Herald, is authority for the statement that thirty-one of the forty-six state legislatures—just the required number—"have already carried out the spirit of the prescribed call, though some may not have adhered to its strict letter." The following twenty-six states, however, have done so, according to this authority, although many of them have included a special request for submission of the senatorial amendment as well as for the calling of a convention:

Arkansas, Minnesota, Utah, Kansas, Texas, Illinois, Indiana, South Dakota, Idaho, Washington, North Carolina, Tennessee, Montana, Nevada, Wisconsin, Missouri, Iowa, Michigan, Oregon, Louisiana, Colorado, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Nebraska, Oklahoma, New Jersey.

The other five states counted to make up the thirty-one—Alabama, California, Ohio, North Dakota and Wyoming—have simply requested congress to submit an amendment for the direct election of senators, but have not called for the summoning of a convention; so it may well be claimed that, technically, the constitutional requirement has not yet been complied with. This point, however, is one for congress itself to decide—and by a majority vote in each house, it is claimed—and it is around this question, by means of a joint resolution for calling a constitutional convention, that the issue is expected to be raised at the coming session.

Four times has the house by the requisite two-thirds vote adopted a joint resolution for submission of the direct-election amendment, but never has such a resolution passed the senate. What will result from raising the issue in its new form remains to be seen.

The first states of the thirty-one having amendment resolutions on file in Washington are Idaho and Wyoming, in 1892; Ohio followed in 1894; while the latest state to act is Alabama, at its recent legislative session, which ratified the income tax amendment. It seems to be the hope and wish of members in the matter to secure the submission by congress direct of the senatorial amendment rather than the calling of a constitutional convention which, it is claimed, would have full power, once in session, to submit any amendments it should see fit.

Detroit, Detroit, DETROIT!

Pittsburg's turn to win today, but it's also time to turn the tables.

Isn't there anything more that can be brought up to disprove something else that Cook did?

Dr. Cook is now going after that man Barrill who says he never got to the top of Mt. McKinley. He will send another expedition to the summit to get the records he says he left there. Cook certainly has had his hands full the last few weeks but he comes up smiling through it all and promises the public if it will have a little patience he will vindicate himself. After all the attacks that have been made upon him the doctor has lost none of his popularity with the masses who still believe in him. All he requires, apparently, is a little time in which to clear himself.

"THIS DAY IN HISTORY."

1680—An English fleet from Massachusetts attacked Quebec.
1758—Nathaniel Webster, noted lexicographer, born at West Hartford, Ct. Died at New Haven, May 28, 1848.
1781—Americans and British opened battle at Yorktown, Va.
1826—John Brown's raid on Harper's Ferry, Va.
1862—Gen. Grant appointed to the command of the Western armies.
1892—Turkey accepted the plan for reform in Armenia submitted by the Powers.
1908—Prince Hohenzollern, imperial German chancellor, resigned.
1901—Dr. Otto Nordenskiöld's South Polar expedition left Sweden.
1902—Sweden recognized the independence of Norway.

"THIS IS MY 63RD BIRTHDAY."

Albert B. Taylor, prominent among American educators, was born in Magnolia, Illinois, Oct. 16, 1846. His education was received at the Illinois State Normal university, Knox college and Lincoln university. For ten years after his graduation in 1872 he filled the position of professor of natural sciences at Lincoln university. From 1882 until 1901 he was president of the State Normal college of Kansas, and since 1901 he has been president of the James Milliken university at Decatur, Ill. Dr. Taylor is the author of a number of books treating of educational methods. In 1899 he was honored with the presidency of the National Council of Education.

A Limited Censorship.

What the censor cannot do is to give a certificate of approval for the public, and unless the public approves his license is of no value at all. On the other hand, he can deprive the public of the opportunity to approve, and in that power he is not a protection, but a menace and a bar to managers.—London Stage.

The Y.M.C.A. and Boys of Community

Paper Read by Secretary Westermann of the Y. M. C. A. at Recent Boys' Conference

No elaborate demonstration is here required to make clear, that our conference theme points at once to the fact that there is more than one agency giving attention to the business of saving the boy.

In a conference of this kind twenty years ago, no one would have invited a representative of the Young Men's Christian association to have a place on its program. For, was not this the Young Men's and not the Boy's Christian association? Today there are over 600 associations doing a special work for boys, having a total membership of over 100,000.

This change has been wrought by the conviction that the young man about whose activities the Association was concerned, should not be limited on the age limit by twenty-one or eighteen, but by physical time when the boy began to be a man, which time for the usual boy is about twelve years of age. The association does no specific work for boys under twelve.

Every person present is well aware that there are in our midst, school boys and working boys, and some who are neither; let us be glad that they are few; there are rich boys and poor boys, and many who are neither; there is room for rejoicing that they are many; white boys and black boys, but not here to complicate the problem: boys whose parents speak the tongue and are familiar with customs of the country which took them in, but many more who speak the tongue and still follow the customs of the land which sent them forth and all of these, school boys, working boys, rich boys, poor boys, white boy and black boy, and Finnish boy on the north to the Italian boy on the south, exhibiting characteristics alike, which range in common terms from bad to good.

Mr. Robinson, international secretary of Boy's Work, has recently shocked the brethren, however, by declaring, "There are no bad boys" today, and then started the thought on another track by saying "At least not as bad as you and I were."

Placing the last head counted in a census of this community at number 40,000, and figuring the proportionate number of boys between 12 and 18 to be as usual, we have an assortment of 3,000 of boys within the scope of the Young Men's Christian association, and adding to these the boys who count as infants and the boy children under twelve, we find plenty of room for co-operation of all the agencies which can be enlisted to help.

The fact is recognized, and its recognition is so often referred to, that the boy, like his prototype, has needs upon three sides, physical, mental and spiritual, in the direction of any one or all of which he is liable to attack and needs salvation.

The Sunday school cannot meet them all, the public school cannot meet them all, nor can the home as it usually is, meet them all, neither can the Young Men's Christian association meet them all. But each can help in its own way to bring the end to pass, genuine co-operation.

However, the workers in the cause to accomplish that whereunto they have been called must be sure they work with the right principle. If the principle be to build up their organization, be it Christian Endeavor society, Sunday school or any other overlooking the boy, imperfect indeed will be the achievement. If on the other hand to save the boy be the first thing, then whatever is the best thing for him will be given to him.

In a certain city was a Sunday afternoon boy's meeting, regularly attended by three hundred and more boys. Some of the pastors in the community requested that the meeting be stopped because those boys were not going to their Junior Endeavor. Those particular boys had not been in the Endeavor meetings before the meeting began, they were not in it while the meetings were in operation, and after the meetings were stopped they were not to be found in the Endeavor.

If the chief idea of a Young Men's Christian association is to get members, if it is to build up the Bible classes or meetings, it is squarely on the wrong track. If the idea is to build up the boy, and he can be built up better in the Church Bible class, then that is by all means the place for him. If it is better that certain groups of boys attend church clubs then they should be encouraged to go there. Let us all stand on the platform of doing what is best for the boy, and not what is best for the organization.

As pastors, superintendents, teachers, association men, parents, agreeing for the sake of the building up of the Kingdom of God, let us stand by the boy who we want to go where he can get the best.

Considerable has hitherto been said far from the subject of this paper but here's hoping that it has been in line with the conference theme. Now a few words about the subject.

The boy's activities are predominantly physical. Recognizing this the association with its splendidly equipped gymnasium and trained physical directors and leaders of Christian life and principle, offers to the boy, often the only place in the community where his pent up energies find scientific direction, and secure through this a tremendous hold upon the boy's life, but then with also a tremendous responsibility.

The physical director has, during the physical examination of every boy a chance, which he takes of naturally calling attention to defects in habits and person and suggesting corrections of these. This leads to friendship which makes close conversation on topics pertaining to the Christian life easy, natural and fruitful.

It is within the scope of another paper to show in detail the great value

of this work to the boy. I have treasured enough already. Until it comes, as it will to have its place in the public school, the association will continue to extend its usefulness by this means and ever after. For the association will be able to furnish trained teachers for such work in connection with schools, Sunday school classes and clubs, and public playgrounds. Here the association may furnish real co-operation and accomplish a larger work than within the borders of its own building.

Too many associations feel that by this they are discharging their obligation to the boy and are possessed of a full grown boy's department. However, such men as Mr. Van Dine are seeking to disabuse such a state of mind. There is something more, before any boy's department can say, "We are twenty-one."

Every community has its quota of boys who, because of parental necessity, or because of dissatisfaction over some wrong, real or imagined, or because of pure disinclination, have all too early discontinued their public school privileges. What a large number of boys there are known to all of

us who have natural gifts for achievements, but working now by day, have not in them the heaven possessed by the fair to surmount in spite of and over every obstacle. When can he secure the little life? The association institutes with their courses in the fundamental which are the foundation stones for all progress, as well as its technical and trade had last year 7,521 students enrolled. Many and many a boy comes thus in contact with these practical teachers interested in him for himself, and not for the price he has paid, comes to himself and with this boost secures earning power otherwise for him impossible.

These courses are augmented by practical talks. Talks by men who know something about the subject which they are willing to impart in answer to questions by those who know it not, and clubs bringing together for a longer time these kindred mind.

Mr. Nash of Cleveland insists that all men are naturally religious rather than irreligious, and that he will respond to the right approach. He believes this to be true also of the boy though many indications seem to point otherwise. He will not warm up to the experiences or terms of his elders. He will not saddle upon himself a profession of the same religious emotions. But he will engage in anything for the sake of right and the Kingdom of Heaven where he can be given something to do and not to say.

Believing that God has created in

his book the record the principles of life, incorporated and made plain through the lives of some men, especially in Jesus of Nazareth, the association engages boys in the study, coupled with some activity wherever possible. Much has been done, but much remains to be done. Last year 24,211 boys were in the association Bible classes. Meetings for older boys and meetings for younger boys at different times of the kind that boys like, have been used mightily to give that something for the boy to do as an expression of his religious life, by means of opportunities for committee service.

The Young Men's Christian association is a supplemental agency in its broadest sense. It should not be, and is not its policy to duplicate efforts, but to look for a place that the Sunday school or public school is not filling, suggest what can be done, and do it until some organization, which can take it up better, takes it up.

Hopeless.

"He's no good at an argument, is he? Not at all convincing?"

"Well, I should say not. Why, that man couldn't convince a woman that she was pretty!"—Cleveland Leader.

Value of Humor.

The man who becomes a humorist is the man who contrives to retain a certain childlike zest and freshness of mind side by side with a large and tender tolerance.—Cornhill Magazine.

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What's the Use?

"What's the use," asks Uncle Ezra, "in teachin' an ol' dorg new tricks, anyway; ain't the ol' onw bad enough?"

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